

REMARKS

In response to the Office Action mailed September 29, 2009, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration. Claims 1, 3-10, 12-15, and 31 were previously pending in this application. No claims are amended, added, or cancelled herein. Therefore, claims 1, 3-10, 12-15, and 31 remain pending for examination, with claims 1, 9 and 31 being independent. No new matter has been added.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 1, 3-10, 12-16 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) based on Golden, U.S. Patent No. 6,925,631 (hereinafter Golden) in view of Vosburgh, U.S. Patent No. 7,089,533 (hereinafter Vosburgh) in further view of Murthy et al., U.S. Patent No. 7,096,224 (hereinafter Murthy), in further view of Wong et al., U.S. Patent No. 7,092,950 (hereinafter Wong). Before discussing the claims, the newly cited Wong reference is briefly discussed.

Discussion of Wong

Wong is directed to a meta-language (“GDL”) for describing arbitrary data (col. 3, ll. 25-29). GDL overcomes some limitations of Extensible Markup Language (XML) (col. 2, ll. 29-67). In general, a GDL file may be thought of as a sequence of Attribute:Value entries (col. 7, ll. 27-28; col. 8, ll. 12-13). Templates are associated with each of the entries and provide context for how the data should be parsed (col. 8, ll. 22-43). The templates are defined in a tree structure which is used by a parser to properly identify the template for each entry (col. 8, ll. 29-36). The parser is a state-machine whose states correspond to “Parsing Contexts” (col. 13, ll. 30-42). Parsing Contexts are stages of the parsing process that determine how the current input characters of the GDL file should be treated (col. 8, ll. 35-38). For example, each parsing context defines the allowable syntax and what characters induce a change from one Parsing Context to another (col. 13, ll. 43-67). GDL is defined by the following Parsing Contexts: Value Context (col. 13, l. 51 – col. 14, l. 40), Newentry Context (col. 14, ll. 41-58), Default Value Context (col. 14, l. 59 – col. 15, l. 42), Deference Macro Context (col. 15, ll. 43-47), Open Parenthesis Context (col. 15, ll. 48-57), Open Square Bracket Context (col. 15, ll. 58-63), Open Curly Brace Context (col. 15, l. 64 – col. 16, l. 4), Command

Parameters Context (col. 16, ll. 5-8), Quoted String Context (col. 16, ll. 9-25), Hexstring Context (col. 15, ll. 26-43), and Arbitrary Value Context (col. 16, ll. 44-61). The Arbitrary Value Context, for example, may be entered from any Context other than Quoted String Context and Hexstring Context (col. 16, ll. 44-46). The Arbitrary Value Context is entered when a "<BeginValue:Tag>" is encountered, and exited when an "<EndValue:tag>" is encountered (col. 16, ll. 48-51). The intervening characters are copied directly to the buffer without parsing allowing users to include verbatim source code from languages like XML that would otherwise violate the syntax of GDL (col. 16, ll. 46-58).

Independent Claim 1

Claim 1 is directed to a method for facilitating parsing XML data. Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, "creating a parser to pre-parse XML source data, the parser including a parsing agent, the parsing agent automatically generating a parsing state machine based on the XML element names defined in the parsing map."

The Office Action admits that Golden, Vosburgh and Murthy do not disclose "the parsing agent automatically generating a parsing state machine based on the XML element names defined in the parsing map" but cites Wong to purportedly meet this limitation. It does not.

As discussed above, Wong parses a GDL file with a parser that is a state machine (col. 13, ll. 40-42). The states of Wong's state machine represent the Parsing Contexts defined by the GDL language (col. 13, ll. 40-42). Wong's state machine is used to parse GDL and is incompatible with XML, as XML violates the syntax of GDL (col. 16, ll. 55-58). Though the GDL file may include XML, the XML code is treated like unstructured text and is not parsed (col. 16, ll. 44-61). Wong does not teach or suggest that its state machine is automatically generated. Furthermore, if it were, it clearly would not be automatically generated "based on *XML element names*," as Wong does not even parse XML text.

As should be appreciated from the foregoing, even if one skilled in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Wong with Golden, Vosburgh and Murthy, the combination would not have yielded the method of claim 1, as none of prior art references of record, alone or in

combination, teach or suggest “automatically generating a parsing state machine based on the XML element names defined in the parsing map.”

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully asserted that claim 1 patentable distinguishes over the prior art of record, such that the rejection of claim 1 should be withdrawn. Claims 3-8 depend from claim 1 and are patentable for at least the same reasons. Therefore, it is believed to be unnecessary to discuss the further distinguishing features of the dependent claims, but the Applicant reserves the right to do so in the future.

Independent Claim 9

Claim 9 is directed to a computer system for parsing XML data. Claim 9 recites, *inter alia*: “a parsing agent, the parsing agent automatically generating a parsing state machine based on the plurality of parsing maps.”

The Office Action admits that Golden, Vosburgh and Murthy do not disclose this limitation. As discussed above, Wong parses a GDL file with a parser that is a state machine (col. 13, ll. 40-42). The states of the state machine represent the Parsing Contexts defined by the GDL language (col. 13, ll. 40-42). Wong’s state machine is used to parse GDL and is incompatible with XML, as XML violates the syntax of GDL (col. 16, ll. 55-58). Though the GDL file may include XML, the XML code is treated like unstructured text and is not parsed (col. 16, ll. 44-61).

As discussed above, Wong does not teach or suggest that its state machine is automatically generated, let alone that it is automatically generated “based on the plurality of parsing maps.” Even if one skilled in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Wong with Golden, Vosburgh and Murthy, the combination would not have yielded the system of claim 9, as none of prior art references of record, alone or in combination, teach or suggest “a parsing agent, the parsing agent automatically generating a parsing state machine based on the plurality of parsing maps.”

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully asserted that claim 9 patentable distinguishes over the prior art of record, such that the rejection of claim 9 should be withdrawn. Claims 10 and 12-15 depend from claim 1 and are patentable for at least the same reasons. Therefore, it is believed to be

unnecessary to discuss the further distinguishing features of the dependent claims, but the Applicant reserves the right to do so in the future.

Independent Claim 31

Claim 31 recites a computer-readable storage medium comprising instructions that perform a method comprising, *inter alia*, “automatically generating, with the parsing agent, a parsing state machine based on the parsing map exposed to the parser.” The Office Action contends that Wong satisfies this limitation of claim 9 using the same rationale as the rejection of claim 1. It should be clear from the discussion of the references in connection with claim 1 that the prior art of record fails to satisfy at least this limitation of claim 31.

Accordingly, it is respectfully asserted that claim 31 patentable distinguishes over the prior art of record, such that the rejection of claim 31 should be withdrawn.

General Comments on Dependent Claims

Since each of the dependent claims depends from a base claim that is believed to be in condition for allowance, Applicant believes that it is unnecessary at this time to argue the allowability of each of the dependent claims individually. Applicant does not, however, necessarily concur with the interpretation of the dependent claims as set forth in the Office Action, nor does Applicant concur that the basis for the rejection of any of the dependent claims is proper. Therefore, Applicant reserves the right to specifically address the patentability of the dependent claims in the future, if deemed necessary.

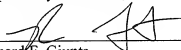
CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendment, applicant believes the pending application is in condition for allowance.

Applicant believes no fee is due with this response. However, if a fee is due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 23/2825 under Docket No. M1103.70546US00 from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

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Respectfully submitted,

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